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Zwei Feuerländer Gehirne. Von Dr. JOH. SEITZ, in Zürich. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1886, Heft 6.

One of these Fuegian brains was that of a man, the other of a woman, the respective capacities being 1710 cm³. and 1370 cm³. This gives an estimated brain weight of 1631 gr. and 1370 gr. The author concludes, after careful study of them, that "The weight is average and the measurements average. The measurements of the fissure of Rolando are like the European. As regards convolutions and fissures of the cerebrum, the representations of European brains are in all respects applicable to these brains of savages." The author calls attention to the fact that other investigators in this line reaching other conclusions, have often described variations from the ordinary as marks of a low type.

Ueber das Riechcentrum. Eine vergleichend-anatomische Studie. Von Prof. Dr. E. ZUCKERHANDL, in Graz. Stuttgart, 1887.

From a careful comparative study of the callosal convolution (Balkenwindung), first described by the author, and its associated parts, Z. describes the following as the anatomical basis for the sense of smell: 1. Cortical portion: Ventral portion and frontal end of the lob. corp. callosi, lob. hippocampi with the uncus, Ammon's horn with the marginal convolution, cortex of the peduncul. olfactor., of the lam. perforat. anter., and the bulbus olfactorius. 2. Radial fibres: Inner marginal convolution. 3. The union of identical regions in the two hemispheres is effected through the ant. commissure. 4. Association paths: The fibræ propriae of the convolutions named—the forceps and a part of the fornix and alveus.

On the Histology and Function of the Mammalian Superior Cervical Ganglion. By W. HALE WHITE. *Journ. of Physiology*, 1887, Vol. VIII, No. 2.

To his previous investigations the author has added the study of 41 sup. cerv. ganglia from human adults, 10 from human foetuses, and 46 from the higher mammalia. The results are: 1. In man the ganglion is very variable in size, while in animals it bears a direct relation to the size of the creature. 2. In man there are proportionately more atrophic cells with granular pigment than in other mammalia—monkeys are most similar to man—but these cells disappear as one descends in the animal series. 3. The ganglia in the human foetus show only normal cells. The author concludes that in the adult we have to deal with a stunted organ, and further investigation furnishes grounds for the view that what is true of the sup. cerv. ganglion is true for the entire sympathetic nerve.

Ueber die Bedeutung der Hirnfurchung. Von J. SEITZ, Zürich. *Jahrbücher für Psychiatrie*, 1887, Bd. VII, Heft 3.]

The author looks on the form of the convolutions as something to be explained in the same way that the external form of the species of which they are characteristic is explained. The fissures and furrows are mechanical aids to nutrition. The topography of the brain is influenced by all the causes which influence growth, and the true significance of the convoluting of the surface can only be understood when all these factors are considered.

Sulla fina struttura dei corpi striati e dei talami ottici. Del Dott. V. MARCHI. *Revista speriment. di Freniatr. ecc.*, 1887, XII, p. 285.

The author here presents the results of several years' investigation on the structure of the corpora striata and the optic thalami. The entire investigation is based on Golgi's work. He finds the cells irregularly scattered through both ganglia. Those of Golgi's first type, or the so-called motor, are most abundant in the optic thalami, while those of the second type, or the sensory, are most abundant in the corpora striata. The fibres enter the cells of the first type only. It follows, therefore, that he considers the optic thalami as motor in function, and the corpora striata as sensory.

Ueber den Kernursprung des Augen-Facialis. VON E. MENDEL. *Neurologisches Centralblatt*, 1887, No. 23.

The author points out that in 90 per cent of the cases of apoplexia sanguinea the mouth-facialis is affected while the eye-facialis is not. That in bulbar paralysis the facial nucleus is found degenerated, and yet the eye-facialis is not affected. He removed in rabbits and guinea pigs, by modification of the method of v. Gudden, the muscles supplied by the eye-facialis on one side. As a result, the posterior part of the oculo-motor nucleus on the same side was found atrophic. The fibres from these cells to the facialis stem run apparently through the posterior longitudinal bundle. The pathological evidence, so far as it exists, favors the location of the eye-facialis in the homologous nucleus in man. It is another example of the central concentration of the nuclei of associated muscles.

Ueber den Ursprung und den centralen Verlauf des Acusticus. VON v. MONAKOW. *Correspondenzbl. f. Schweizer Aertzte*, 1887, No. 5.

The author made use of v. Gudden's method on cats. As a result of these experiments the probable track of the acusticus fibres from the periphery to the cortex is given as follows: Posterior root, superficial layers of the tuberculum acusticum, striae arcuatae acusticae, fibrae arcuatae crossing in the raphe, dorsal medullary substance of the superior olive, the inferior lemniscus, corpora geniculata interna, posterior bigemina and their arm, temporo-occipital lobe.

H. H. D.

III.—ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY.

- (1) *Der Traum als Naturnothwendigkeit erklärt.* VON W. ROBERT. Zweite Auflage. Hamburg, 1886. 53 pp.
- (2) *Das Leben im Traum.* Eine Studie, von Dr. PAUL SCHWARTZ-KOPFF. Leipzig, 1887. 102 pp.
- (3) *Schlaf und Traum.* Eine populär wissenschaftliche Darstellung, von Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHOLZ. Leipzig, 1887. 70 pp.

(1) Different students, such as Strümpel and Hildebrandt, have noted that the materials of which dream images are made have come either by suggestion of trivial experiences of recent waking life, or are such stimuli incorporated, with little or much modification,